

Character is more important than countenance, and but few have a countenance that he ought to be a bold man if he married after such a specimen of her shrewish qualities. Miss Chester played very cleverly; but the monstrous improbability of her husband's not recognizing the man she was to be married to a quarter of an hour before, was too gross to be got over. Mr. Barry acted the character of the man who was to be married to her very well, and without making too much noise. The dialogue is rapid and tireless—character there is none—and at wit not the slightest attempt, unless some state Irish jokes, and military phrases, which were given to Power, shall be received, and announced for repetition on Thursday.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS, FOR MARCH.

From the World of Fashion.
The few novelties which have appeared relate to the evening and dinner party; in our door costumes, it is not likely, during the present uncertain time of the season, to bear any very decided feature. In the first place, therefore, we have to describe what is peculiarly striking in what was a dress for an evening party of a remarkably bright scarlet gros de Naples, bordered by two deep bouffants, set on in chevron festoons, vandyke at the edges, and trimmed with a broad layer of satin, the same colour as the dress, placed at about half an inch from the edge. The body was a la Circassienne, with the drapery of scarlet crape. Long sleeves of white crape line are worn over short ones of white satin, with Persian draperies of scarlet gauze bound round with satin, in narrow bias. A cuff terminates the sleeve at the wrist, with a very conspicuous plait on the outside of the arm, of scarlet silk elegantly printed in various colours.

Dresses of red, either crimson, ponceau, Chien-sou, or ruby, are much in favour; they are of gros de Naples, velvet, or satin. The corsages are much cut away from the shoulders; and short sleeves are more capacious than ever; and long sleeves are also very wide.
Coloured velvet dresses, trimmed with white blood, are much admired; the corsages have drapery, which is generally all gauze or crape, and is either in the Circassian or the Sevillian style.
A new and very beautiful bonnet of black velvet, bordered in Arabesque; it is tastefully trimmed with black blond about the crown, and with pink ribbed chequered with black, and edged on each side with yellow satin stripes, on which are clouds of black. The strings are of the same material. A favourite bonnet for the carriage is of myrtle green gros de Naples, lined with canary yellow, and ornamented on the crown with lera de cheval, in scrolls of myrtle green, lined with yellow and with black blond; this bonnet is adorned with three plumes formed of the tails of the bird of paradise in green and yellow, separated by bows of ribbed crape, corresponding in colour with the silk of the bonnet.

Among the new coiffures is the Spanish-Cardinal, of bright ruby Indian reps silk; this head-dress, so strikingly elegant, is bound round the edge of the brim with gold lace; the crown is in tulle work, and is composed of ruby satin and gold. A turban of pink satin, with a gold, which fall over the left temple, and a beautiful white plume plays over, and finishes this magnificent head. A most elegant dress cap of blond, for evening parties or dinners of ceremony, is among the striking novelties of the present day.

The blond is of the richest and finest texture, and is disposed in fan ornaments, lightly falling over each other; the crown is open in tulle work, and is of white satin and silver lama, a bandeau of which crosses the forehead, and is of beautiful workmanship; over this splendid cap are tastefully scattered, in separate flowers, a profusion of the summer-rose, in full bloom. A turban of pink satin, with a gold, which fall over the left temple, and a beautiful white plume plays over, and finishes this magnificent head. A most elegant dress cap of blond, for evening parties or dinners of ceremony, is among the striking novelties of the present day.

The Duke of Cumberland expressed his astonishment at hearing the words "unjust and infamous" applied to the conduct of himself and those who, with him, felt it their duty to oppose his Majesty's Ministers in this instance. He conscientiously opposed these measures, but he put it to his noble relative, and to the house, whether in so doing he had acted basely or infamously.

The Duke of Sussex said, that his illustrious relative who had just sat down, had taken the expression employed by his other noble brother, not in the sense in which it had been meant, but in his opinion it was merely applied to the general administration on this question. If his illustrious relative chose to take the expression to himself it was an affair of taste with him to do so. It should not be forgotten, that but a few evenings ago it had been stated in that house that the question was, whether this was to be any longer a Popish or a Protestant Parliament. That was a question put to him by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the 27th February, stated, that it was the intention of some member of his Majesty's Government to make an explanation, on the fifth of March, of the nature of the measure which his Majesty's Government had in contemplation with respect to the removal of the Catholic disabilities.

The Duke of Cumberland and the Earl of Eldon, as we already know, are opposed to the Emancipation, as well as, it is said, the body of the people: the vote at the University of Oxford, has shown the feelings of that College on the question. The Duke of Clarence is in favor of the measure, and has declared that he has maintained the same opinion for twenty years, and that it is absolutely necessary to avert civil war, and civil war on his side are arranged the Duke of Sussex and Gloucester; the Duke of Wellington is decided in the cause, and Ministers are said to have an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons.

A great ferment prevailed on the subject. It is said the Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Eldon, and many others, were endeavoring to induce the King to withdraw his support from the Ministers.

Up to March 1, more than six hundred petitions had been presented against Popery, and the Catholic claims. That from Dublin is said to have contained 641,000 names (incredible)—that from Kent 81,400—that from Devonshire 25,800—that from Bristol and vicinity 38,000, &c. &c.

The Clare election petition was to have come on before a committee of the House of Commons on 5th March. Counsel for the petitioners Messrs. Doherty, Harrison and Adams; for Mr. O'Connell, Messrs. Lynch, Alderson and Law.

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, will go to Calais to avoid all the noise of the reconciliation has taken place between him and the English Catholics. [This is a queer way for the Council to redeem his pledge that he would go boldly into the house, and sit and vote, in the very teeth of the government.]

A Liverpool paper, of March 3 says:—"There is certainly no question which has roused into so surprising activity those who were formerly so much inclined to slumber, as the question of the emancipation of the Catholics, which is now brought before the Legislature by the King and his ministers. Prejudice and bigotry have sounded the tocsin of alarm throughout all our coasts, and though there is no comparison between the talents and statesmen like the characters ranged on the two sides, the difference is by no means so great in point of numbers, while in zeal and energy the alarmed Anti-Catholics far surpass the friends of emancipation."

Catholic Association.—The Liverpool Times of the 3d, contains an Address from the Catholic Association to the people of England, dated Dublin, 12th Feb. which says, "We have this day determined upon dissolving the Catholic Association, &c."

Death of Pope Leo XII.—A Vienna date of Feb. 15, says, "The melancholy news of the death of his Holiness, Pope Leo the 12, was received here to-day. As the Pope's dignity is only elective, there will not be any court mourning. It is supposed that either Cardinal Justiniani, who is supported by Austria, or Cardinal Macchi, who is supported by France, will be the new Pope. The election was expected to take place on the 23d Feb."

The subscriptions for rebuilding York Minster, amounted to upwards of £11,000, and were increasing.

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on a war? We are in a dangerous way among them."
The death of his Holiness, Leo XII, was announced at VIENNA on the 15th of February. The election of a successor was expected to take place on the 22d of the same month. The choice, it was supposed, according to the continental journals, would fall, either on Cardinal GIUSTINIANI, supported by AUSTRIA, or on Cardinal MACCHI, favoured by the FRENCH interest.



PHILADELPHIA:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1829.

The ship UNITED STATES has arrived at NEW YORK with LONDON and LIVERPOOL papers to the 2d and 3d of March. Our regular files having been sent by the MANCHESTER, which sailed in company, we have taken our extracts from the NEW YORK evening papers. Both in and out of parliament, the CATHOLIC Question seems to have swallowed up all other topics, and the agitation of the community seems to have been extreme. Nothing appears to have yet transpired, from any source to be relied on, respecting the precise nature of the bill.—In the House of Commons, on the 27th of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that the proposition would be brought forward on the 5th of March. Mr. PEEL, as was to be expected, led at the Oxford election, Sir ROBERT INGLIS having been chosen by a majority of 755 to 609. Sir MANASSEH M. LOPEZ has resigned his seat for the borough of WESTBURY, in order to make room for the Secretary—"but a step," says the MORNING JOURNAL, "from the sublime to the ridiculous." In the House of Lords, on the 23d of February, the Duke of CLARENCE, the heir presumptive, declared himself in favour of concession, and denounced the course heretofore pursued by its opponents as unjust and infamous. The debate which ensued, from the part taken by the royal brothers, may be called one of the most singular recorded in the annals of the House.

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East India Company's Silk Sale.—At the sale of the East India Company on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., the number of 200, rose the country buyers, at the suggestion of Mr. Grote, of Norwich—there being an expectation that government will relieve the silk trade by a relaxation of duties on the raw article. The sale was in consequence adjourned. On Thursday morning the silk sale was resumed in the usual manner, and proceeded to the conclusion.

Liverpool Times, March 3.
Faint France.—The Monitor of Feb. 25, says:—"Capt. Dillon, commander of an English ship, has proved to the satisfaction of this government, that he is entitled to the reward for the discovery of the shipwreck of the La Perouse."

The King, by an ordinance of the 22d instant, conferred on the foreigner the dignity of knight of the royal order of the Legion of Honour; and his Majesty, by a decree of the same day, conferred a decree of 28th February, 1791, has, besides, granted to Captain Dillon an indemnity of 10,000fr. for personal expenses during the voyage, and an annual pension of 4,000fr.

In his second voyage to the Manilla islands, Captain Dillon was accompanied by one Frenchman, M. Cheignieu, ex-consular agent of France, who was of Chambray when the capture of the island was effected, and offered to accompany him on his perilous expedition. The King has rewarded M. Cheignieu by creating him a knight of the Legion of Honour.

"A Journal," says the Monitor of the same date, "among a series of facts completely erroneous, which we immediately contradicted, had stated that the army in the Morea was to be increased to 25,000 men.—Another journal observed to-day, that our article does not apply to this assertion, whence it infers that it is true. We are formally authorized to contradict this statement, as well as all the rest."

Gen. Maison had been appointed a Marshal of France for his services in the Morea—the Greek towns were said to be rising from their ruins—Gen. Salamina had been permitted to reside with the Portuguese refugees at Braut.

The articles of impeachment against Mr. de Ville had been withdrawn from the French Chamber of Deputies.

Politics of High Importance.—The Constitutionnel of February 25, says:—"We are assured that an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Prussia is definitely concluded; it is added that the Emperor of Russia has agreed to maintain an armed neutrality of 100,000 men, had succeeded to this proposition. It is also reported that the army of the Morea, under the command of Marshal Maison, is to be increased to 25,000. This display of strength may enable him to restore Greece to her ancient limits, comprehending Attica, Boeotia, Thessaly, and Epirus. Terms to be explained to us the intractable tone of Great Britain against what they call Russia and her adherents. That might still give us the tone of the military movements which are now going on in Piedmont. [The latter part of this story is contradicted by the Monitor.]

It is stated in the French papers, that the reports of the fortune of the Earl of Bridgewater, as well as of his testamentary bequests, have been singularly exaggerated. He is said to have left his secretary 25,000 a year.

Russia and Turkey.—It does not appear that either Prussia, Austria, England or France, singly or united, can effect peace between Russia and Turkey. With respect to the Allies, Prince Polignac, and Prince Lieven signed on the 16th November, a document confining the Republic of Greece to the Morea and the Cyclades. Russia has left about twenty-five thousand men to the South of the Danube, of which twelve thousand are shut up in Varna, and the remainder have to contend with about 50,000 of the best Turkish troops still in the field, which in case of a winter continue their harassing attacks and demonstrations.

The Messenger des Chambres of Feb. 25th says:—"None of the German Journals which we have been to day say a word of the Theatre of War, or of what is passing in the East. The Augsburg Gazette, in expectation of the news which the first post from Constantinople will bring, appears to have exhausted the mine of reasoning commentaries and conjectures which it usually works. The Austrian Observer is dumb.—The Prussian State Gazette speaks only of schools at St. Petersburg. Another Berlin Gazette repeats the last Russian Bulletin which have been already published."

The Emperor of Russia, on the 21st Feb. states that official notice had been received at Warsaw, that the Emperor Nicholas would arrive there in the month of May to open the Polish Diet in person.

Letters from Bucharest of the 2d February announce that Tournon was vigorously bombarded, and that Count Langronn daily looked for the surrender of the place with the greatest confidence. The Turkish fleet at Nicopolis could not easily come to its relief.

Count Pahlen, after a short stay at Jassy, had returned to Bucharest. In consequence of the severe cold the sanitary state of Bucharest and the country had greatly improved.

In Little Wallachia, fresh Russian troops are continually arriving. On the other hand, the Turks are busy in being engaged in strengthening their fortresses on the Danube, and we expect soon to hear of important operations on both sides. According to all appearances, the Russians will attempt a diversion in Servia. The great obstacle to this operation is Widdin, for this is the residence of the most fanatic Mussulman; 2,000 Turkish emigrants from the Crimea have lately arrived at Gittiglia. They are in the greatest misery.

Russia insists on her original terms, viz: The freedom of the Black Sea; the observance of treaties by the Porte, and compensation for her expenses.

The Austrian authorities begin to show less ill will towards the Russians, and the Government has permitted the exportation of 20,000 chests of wheat, which have already passed the frontiers of Moldavia, but which have been, truly, very dearly paid for.

The idea that the Russians, at the opening of their second campaign, will enter Servia, is every day more confirmed. A bridge of boats, it is said, is to be formed above Widdin. The Turks are also assembling on that side some considerable forces, which some say amount to 50,000.—By following that plan, the Russians might turn the defiles of Shumla and the Balkan, of which they have extreme fear, and which the Turks consider as impregnable.

Vienna, Feb. 16.—M. Boile le Comte, secretary of the French Legation, arrived here yesterday from Paris, and brought with him the speech of the king of England on the opening of the session. This speech has strengthened the persuasion that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, and has a good effect on the funds.

We are impatient for news from Constantinople, but neither the French courier who left Semlin to be in readiness to receive the despatches from M. Jaubert, nor the ordinary mail, have made their appearance, and it is supposed that the deep snow will interrupt the communication.

Peterburgh, Feb. 14.—Count Fingelmont, who has arrived here on a special mission from his Majesty the Emperor of Austria to our Sovereign, had an audience of his Imperial Majesty the day before yesterday, and of the Empress yesterday. Prince Litchenstein and Count Salis, who are officers in his suite, had audiences of their Imperial Majesties.—Prussian State Gazette, Feb. 15.

It is stated from Naples, Feb. 5, that "the Ambassadors of the three powers now in this city have frequent conferences, and are said to have sent a report to their courts a few days ago. It is affirmed that they propose in it not to unite Candia with the Greek territory. A courier is sent every week from this city to Greece, and some also arrived from that country."

government of France are about to acknowledge Don Miguel as the rightful king of Portugal.—They have withdrawn their frigates from the Tagus; they have rejected Boges, who is in London, and have sent away the refugees from their shores; in fact we should be surprised if they had not done so, for, pending the doubt in which for governments have appeared to be involved as to the right of Don Miguel, France has availed herself of the position of things, and is now carrying on a brisk trade with Portugal."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A slight reaction occurred in the stock market this morning, ascribed, according to some, to Mr. Peel's election at Oxford, but by others to the alliance stated by the French papers to have been entered into between Russia and Prussia; but no bargains of any great extent have been made. The decline from the highest price of this day, which was 87 1/4 was 1-2 per cent., a few purchases having been made at 86 3/4, but the depression, whatever the real cause, proved to be only temporary and consols rose again to 87 1/4, leaving off at 87 1/8, sellers. In Exchequer bills there was only a decline, but they did not rally at the close of the market; the premium on these was the 37. In the foreign stock market the Dutchess has prevailed throughout the day. Portuguese bonds continue much depressed, some sales have been made at 43 1/2; in the others the quotations are nominally the same as yesterday.

Consols 86 7/8-7; Ditto Account, 87 1/8-1 1/4; Reduced, 87 3/4; 3 1/2-2 Ditto, 96 1/4-1 1/2; 4 per cent., 101 1/2-3 1/2.

French Funds, Feb. 27.—Five per cents, 110f. 15c. Three per cents, 106f. 60c.; Bank Auctions, 1,817f. 50c.

Corn Exchange.—We were but scantily supplied this morning with Wheat from Essex, Kent and Suffolk; still having large arrivals of Flour and Foreign Wheat, our market was extremely heavy for all descriptions of grain, and what few sales were made in Wheat were from 3s to 4s per quarter under the prices of this day's market. Barley was also dull sale, the best malting samples selling for 34s per quarter, and very little doing at this reduction. Oats were from 1s to 2s per quarter lower, the supply from our own coast, as well as from Ireland, being large. Wheat, 60s to 65s; Rye, 30s to 32s; Barley, 20s to 24s; Flour, 68s to 70s; and 190 Surtats at 3 3/4 to 4d per lb.

March 2.—The sales of cotton on Saturday and to-day amount to about 5000 bags; and prices may be considered somewhat lower than they were in the early part of last week.

Drysalteries, &c.—The demand for Ashes continues steady, and the stock being now much reduced, there has been some disposition to speculate on Pearls, for which holders now require an advance; the sales of the week are 320 brls. Montreal Pot at 34s 6d, and 320 brls. Pot, at 33s 9d to 34s, and old at 33s 6d, with few Quebec at 33s 9d per cwt.

The sales of Turpentine consist of 500 brls. rather more than half soft, at 11s 9d per cwt.—OF Tar, no sales have been effected.

Corn Exchange.—The depression in prices of Wheat and Oats for the previous week, was on Tuesday, in some degree recovered, the former being noted 3 to 4d better. Beans and Peas were 2 to 3s per qr. cheaper. There has been a good steady trade, to our own and the interior millers, who have purchased freely of the finer qualities of Wheat at the prices then quoted—but any further symptoms of improvement continue to be checked by the heavy importations of foreign grain at London.

There was a much better sale in the adjacent country markets at the close of the week, than for some time past—and flour and oatmeal were each in better demand, and rather dearer. Aggregate average of wheat Feb. 20, 74s 3d—rye, 41s 1d; barley, 33s 4d. We quote Am. sweet flour at 35 to 36s; Indian corn, per 450 lbs. 33 to 36.

The HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE of Monday says that the Governor had not yet returned the CANAL COMMISSIONERS BILL, and that the current opinion was that he would not sign it.

From the same paper we learn that the House, on Monday, refused to take up the resolution to adjourn on the 21st, and proceeded to the second reading of the CANAL and RAIL ROAD BILL. Until after disposing of this, it is supposed the House will not fix a time for adjournment.

The editor of the CHRONICLE, we observe, fully confirms the statements of our correspondent, as to the health of Harrisburgh.

To the Editor of the New York Evening Post.
Sir,—On seeing the article in your paper last evening, headed, "Marine Court—Barratry," I requested my Counsel to state the case fairly, as it appeared to him and his friends, and he has handed me the enclosed, which, as an act of justice to an injured man, please publish. I shipped Holmes as a cook, and before I did, I asked him pointedly, have you clothes enough to be neat and clean, for we shall have a long voyage? he said yes. On getting to sea, I found him wretchedly filthy, so much so that I could not eat after him, and my men continually complained. I ascertained their complaints were just, and I punished the cook, first over his clothes, till I discovered him covered with vermin, and then, the thought that these might have been, through the steward, communicated to my bed and bedding. On my passion, and I partly let the crew do what they desired. I have long been sailor, mate and master, and know the relative duties of all, and this is my first law suit. I came here in distress, and while refitting to proceed with my ship, cargo and men, to Boston, to be tried where I am known, my crew desert me and forfeit their wages; a sulky, filthy, lousy old negro who has made difficulty the whole voyage, prosecutes me; I, while sick, am made answerable, through ignorance, for the acts of my mate, my sailors, whom my owners will not discharge here, and no friendly feelings, appear against me, and a jury unacquainted, I do believe, with maritime affairs, fine me \$500.

Yours, very truly,
April 7th, 1829. ALLEN BURSLEY.

The report of the case published in last evening's Post, appears to the counsel for Captain Bursley very partial and defective. It leaves out all the facts, which place the subject in its true light, and so arranges the different batteries, without stating the provocations, as to do great injustice to Captain Bursley. The facts of the case were shortly these.—Captain B. at Liverpool shipped for a cook, a dirty, filthy, lousy, colored man, who, when asked, before shipping, if he had plenty of clothes, said he had, and yet had scarcely a change, and when he first put on a clean dress, after they were a month or so out, his shirt, which was left on deck, was alive with vermin. From the time he first lighted a fire in the cambouse house to the end of the voyage, the men were continually complaining sent every week from this city to Greece, and some also arrived from that country.

PORTUGAL.—The John Bull states that the great witness in feeling and testimony against

the Captain, complained that he could do nothing with the cook. The crew came aft and desired to cook him. It was just before or after this that his lying shirt was discovered. The Captain then had him examined, and his shirt and pantaloons were full of vermin. They were thrown overboard. His bed and bedding were found almost rotten, and thrown overboard. He was now seized up, and on his bare back the Captain put one dozen with a cowskin, and each man on board six, and one, at least, desired to give more, but was refused; but for two who were sick the mate officiated. He was then taken to the lee scuppers, and washed with the bottom and dressed clean. At one time the steward carried a plate of beans to be warmed, and the cook, thrusting them at the steward, said on purpose under his coppers, filled them with ashes, and for this he was flogged. When on allowance, and the Captain and mates had no more than the cook, he, a number of times, spilt the cabin chocolate, and, as was said, on purpose, and for this his water was lessened, and he was flogged; but the next day after he complained, he was allowed the same as others. It did not, to the best of my recollection, appear that the cook was flogged, except over his clothes, although complaints were continually made against him, till he was found on examination to be so lousy, and that this was the only time that he was flogged on his bare back by the Captain. It did appear, also, that from the time the ship left Boston till she arrived, via Liverpool, here, the Captain had corrected only the steward and another seaman, who was also covered with vermin, and these did not prosecute the Captain, which is pretty good proof that they deserved it. It appeared to me that the Captain's patience was exhausted with the complaints against the cook. The men were continually dissatisfied, and the steward had to cook for the cabin, from thence the Captain sent provision to the men. The cook, it appeared to me, was a sulky negro, not knowing, or, at least, most shamefully neglecting his duty. His negligence and rithness made the men cross, and irritated the Captain. He lost command of his temper, and violated the laws. An old, cleanly looking tar answered, when asked if he had had any difficulty with the Captain—No, I always did my duty, and never others complaining, shows the character of Captain Bursley, conclusion, I can safely say that Captain Bursley never whipped the cook when he did not deserve it—and never immoderately, but when he had him washed at the lee scuppers. Had not Captain B. had the cook flogged by his men and scrubbed, and had he not given his chief mate license to do as he chose (intending no doubt to act with all discretion for the Captain in his sickness, and not to break fingers and limbs,) and thus become, by the court's decision, guilty of all batteries committed by his mate, he should have been justified.

ITEMS.
The Franklin paper mill, on Little Beaver Creek, owned by Mr. Spear, was burnt on the night of the 17th ult.

The Museum is visited by great numbers to see the process of preparing the Elephant.

TASTE.—On the first of April, at the Charleston theatre, the *Inconstant* was changed, by particular request, for the *Will Farquhar for Reynolds*.

A Glasgow paper of Feb. 25, announces that a poor woman, too ill to move, had been stolen from her bed, the previous night, at Pollockshaws. The neighbourhood was in great agitation.

The National Intelligencer notices a rumour, apparently entitled to credit, that Henry Lee, of Virginia, is to be Consul at Algiers, in place of Mr. Shaler, who is to go to Cuba as Commercial Agent.

The waters of the Sauguehannah, on Monday, were 9 feet above low water; few arks and rafts descending, on account of the weather.

Some of the Vermont papers begin to talk lustily of internal improvement, but they say that canals will not do for Vermont.

A man by the name of BATES, who a few days ago stole a horse in Chester, Pa. from the stable of Mr. Ford, has been arrested in Baltimore, and lodged in prison. The horse has been recovered. What is most remarkable of Bates is, that he has but one LEG.

The tides during the last week were very high; the meadows along the Delaware in the neighbourhood of Chester have been overflowed, and the banks washed away to a considerable extent.

On Monday the election for governor and senators, took place in Massachusetts. One of the tickets was headed "Rail Road Ticket," with a neat cut of a train of cars drawn by a horse.

From a Sunbury paper we learn, that the canal commissioners have contracted with Mr. Sterly, of Luzerne county, to rebuild the Shamokin dam for the sum of 27,000 dollars.

The Presbyterian church in Meadville, Crawford county, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on the 31st ult. Considerable injury was sustained.

Three men, two of them brothers by the name of Clark, were drowned in attempting to cross the river near Lewistown, on the night of the 2d inst.

Three or four of the rioters on the canal near Harrisburgh were brought to that place on Saturday last, and lodged in prison.

The corporation of London have voted 100 guineas in support of the funds of an Episcopalian floating chapel on the Thames.

There were during the last year not less than 149,800 articles deposited with licensed pawnbrokers in New-York, by 71,376 depositors. In one week in December, 3489 articles were pawned. In one week more recently, a single pawnbroker made a return of nearly 15000 articles.

The election of Governor and Senators in the State of Massachusetts took place on Monday last. The Boston papers contain the result in that city. The number of votes was small, the election having excited little interest. Levi Lincoln the present Governor, received 2,290 votes, and Marcus Morton 362.

Within the last few days the New-York Bank Committee have reported bills for renewing the charters of seventeen Banks in the country, and for incorporating eighteen new Banks.

Deaths in Baltimore during the past week—males 21—females 15—total 36—6 died of consumption.

A Virginian editor complains that Miss Clara Fisher takes nearly as much for one night's benefit, as they give their highest judges for half a year's services.

The Erie Canal Packets are advertised in some of the western papers for the ensuing season, but the water will not be let into the canal for some time. In 1828, canal navigation commenced at Utica, March 31. The two previous years it commenced between the 20th and 25th of April.

The schooner New-York left a place about 5 miles below Philadelphia, at sunrise on Monday morning, and arrived at Coffee House slip, New York, a little before 9 on Tuesday morning—

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